Table 1. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in private industry for Pennsylvania, 2012

Part of body affected[6]	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
All Selected Parts	14,510	36.5	18	4.5
2 NECK- INCLUDING THROAT	210	0.5	3	16.2
20 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	210	0.5	3	16.2
3 TRUNK	6,920	17.4	12	4.9
30 Trunk- unspecified	20	0.1	6	46.0
31 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	150	0.4	4	19.3
310 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	150	0.4	4	19.3
32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	5,020	12.6	8	5.2
320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	1,360	3.4	8	7.4
321 Thoracic region	280	0.7	3	14.2
322 Lumbar region	3,170	8.0	9	5.7
328 Multiple back regions	200	0.5	5	16.5
33 Abdomen	1,160	2.9	30	7.8
330 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	1,130	2.8	30	7.9
331 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	30	0.1	12	38.9
34 Pelvic region	350	0.9	10	12.8
341 Hip(s)	110	0.3	4	21.8
343 Buttock(s)	20	0.1	2	49.3
344 Groin	220	0.5	23	16.0
38 Multiple trunk locations	200	0.5	3	16.8
4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	5,070	12.8	31	5.2
41 Shoulder(s)- including clavicle(s)- scapula(e)	2,330	5.9	39	6.2
42 Arm(s)	900	2.3	37	8.6
420 Arm(s)- unspecified	90	0.2	41	24.4
421 Upper arm(s)	560	1.4	24	10.4
422 Elbow(s)	160	0.4	15	18.3
423 Forearm(s)	30	0.1	90	44.8
429 Arm(s)- n.e.c.	50	0.1	60	31.6
43 Wrist(s)	1,080	2.7	30	8.0
44 Hand(s)	460	1.1	43	11.4
440 Hand(s)- unspecified	140	0.4	35	19.7
442 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	280	0.7	54	14.1

See footnotes at end of table

Table 1. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in private industry for Pennsylvania, 2012 -- Continued

Part of body affected[6]	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
4420 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)- unspecified	160	0.4	10	18.6
4429 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)- n.e.c.	120	0.3	54	20.9
448 Hand(s) and finger(s)	30	0.1	4	45.6
48 Multiple upper extremities locations	290	0.7	7	13.9
482 Hand(s) and wrist(s)	20	0.1	14	50.5
483 Wrist(s) and arm(s)	80	0.2	1	25.6
484 Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	140	0.3	54	20.1
489 Multiple upper extremities locations- n.e.c.	40	0.1	7	35.9
5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	1,800	4.5	20	6.7
51 Leg(s)	1,450	3.6	20	7.2
510 Leg(s)- unspecified	20	0.1	10	50.3
511 Thigh(s)	60	0.1	105	30.5
512 Knee(s)	1,290	3.2	20	7.5
513 Lower leg(s)	30	0.1	17	42.0
518 Multiple leg locations	50	0.1	40	32.7
5189 Multiple leg locations- n.e.c.	40	0.1	40	35.5
52 Ankle(s)	270	0.7	27	14.4
53 Foot (feet)	70	0.2	20	27.0
530 Foot (feet)- unspecified	60	0.2	20	29.8
8 MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	400	1.0	13	12.1
80 Multiple body parts- unspecified	40	0.1	52	37.9
84 Neck and back	70	0.2	4	26.9
85 Shoulder(s) and back	40	0.1	59	36.6

See footnotes at end of table

Table 1. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in private industry for Pennsylvania, 2012 -- Continued

Part of body affected[6]	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
86 Hip(s) and leg(s)	50	0.1	84	34.2
89 Other multiple body parts	200	0.5	6	16.5
899 Multiple body parts- n.e.c.	200	0.5	6	16.5
9999 Nonclassifiable	100	0.2	171	23.3

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:
(N / EH) X 20,000,000 where:

N   = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH   = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000   = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of time workers were affected by an injury or illness.
Half of the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days are represented in actual values.
Median days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) are not directly comparable to median days away from work (DAFW).

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because
observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples
of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia
(traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or
phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the
injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving
microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases
may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

[6] Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000
full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which
could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 16, 2013